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RUSSIA'S GERMAN STAND CLARIFIED AT POTSDAM

Policy Insists on Maintaining Political Unity Between the Rhine and Oder

"Major decisions" may be taken at the dinner to be given by President Truman in his Berlin "White House" to Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin on Thursday night, Jon Kimche, Reuter's correspondent in London, said, declaring that Russia's German policy has now been clarified, says a London dispatch to Stockholm relayed by Domei.

Kimche disclosed that the policy insists upon maintaining political unity of the German Reich between the Rhine and Oder. On this issue the great first wrestle in Potsdam is believed to be taking place, the correspondent said quoting well-informed diplomatic quarters in London. He said that the way this wind is blowing has been clear from the new policy of the German Communists which now insist upon the essential unity of the German Reich.

Simultaneously with this development in Germany, the correspondent pointed out, Moscow has broadcast the text of the leading article of the latest issue of the policy-making periodical New Times, successor to the War and Working Class.

This article lays down three essentials of Allied policy in Germany which must be agreed on in Potsdam. They are firstly, the destruction of Germany's industrial potential through a planned policy of reparations—presumably the transfer of German machinery to the Soviet Union and other countries having claims; secondly, maintenance of the German state and of the German people as a political unit; and thirdly, "cooperation with those sections of the German population which were not instrumental in the principal social basis of Hitlerism."

The correspondent went on to point out that, in practice, however, the Russian policy appears to allow liberal interpretation of these three conditions. Political parties in existence in Berlin are trying to become nationally representative for all Germany.

In particular the Christian Democratic Party which is strongly a Conservative Party with Catholic participation is angling for support for a united Reich idea in the Catholic areas of Bavaria and the Rhine. The present phase of the "Big-Three" meeting is understood to be mainly concerned with this topic, the correspondent said.

Hold Third Session

According to a Potsdam report dated July 19 received in Lisbon, President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin held their third session today in Potsdam in what correspondents describe as "an atmosphere of great cordiality among the conferees." However, no formal announcement of the subjects discussed at the meeting was disclosed.

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov met this morning [illegible] to prepare the agenda for the "Big Three" talks. The foreign ministers take turns as chairman and Byrnes presided over at the first session on Monday.

It was also announced that the American President will give an official state dinner tonight and the British and Soviet heads accompanied by five representatives of each Government will be the guests.

Another Potsdam report reveal that General Omar Bradley, who commanded the U.S. 12th Army Group, has been called to Potsdam to confer with Truman on the general's new post as Chief of the Veterans Administration.

Deciding Germany's Future

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent in Berlin on Wednesday declared that the feeling is still strong in Berlin on the second day of the conferences among the "Big Three" that the future of Germany will be decided at Potsdam, according to a report reaching Lisbon.

He said that the Germans who have time to think—that is when they can find time outside their rather bleak existence of living—hope for some definite announcement which will put an end to the present uncertainty of the shape of things to come.

The position was put in their way by the assistant editor of one of Berlin's daily newspapers: "Decisions which the Allies must take are both political and economic. We want to know what we may or may not do and how much we may or may not reveal a political and economic structure. Until that becomes clear, we shall continue to be paralyzed because no initiative can be allowed to start work on something which may subsequently be declared illegal or subject to confiscation."

He went on to explain that the only existing definition on what German industry is to be banned contained in the Allies declaration on the defeat of Germany signed by the military chiefs in Berlin on June 5 is so vague that it could be held to include every branch of German industrial activity.

Reuter's added that the average Berliner of course has not thought things out as clearly as that, but there is little doubt that there exists a general longing to know on what foundations, however limited they may prove, reconstruction may be started.

Widespread Chaos Seen

Whatever may be true of the rest of Germany, the Reuter's correspondent added, the political pulse of Berlin is slowly beginning to beat. The recently published joint declaration of the four democratic parties authorized by the Russians cannot be dismissed, he said. The leaders of these parties are well aware that the hardest time for Berlin and for Germany is still to come and that the next winter will bring widespread suffering and political discontent.

At any rate, they are well aware that the easiest course would be to sit back and leave all problems and blame to the Allied occupation authorities. They have decided, however, that the more responsible and patriotic course is to assume now such responsibilities as the Allies will allow them.

Berliners are watching the movements of the three Allied leaders for signs which may profoundly affect their future welfare and the fate of their country. From now on events at Potsdam will be observed for any clue to the victors' decisions affecting Germany.

Reuter's added that present signs are that the Germans' curiosity is as unlikely to be satisfied as that of the Allied journalists who are being kept tantalizingly at arms length. But the spark of German curiosity has definitely been kindled.

Leopold Cannot Rule Unless Parliament Agrees, Senate Says

According to a Brussels report dated July 19 received in Stockholm, the Belgian Senate today approved a bill providing that Leopold may not reign again unless Parliament agrees. The measure was adopted by 77 votes to 38 with five absentees. It was revealed that the Belgian Chamber of Deputies adopted on July 17 a resolution to suspend the right of authority of King Leopold until Parliament opens a debate and settle the question of the King's abdication, and the Senate approved the resolution on July 18, a Brussels dispatch reported, according to a Domei report from Lisbon on July 19.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HITS WEAK ANGLO-U.S. STAND

Urges Joint Policy to Liquidate German Imperialism, Clean Up Fascism

Wednesday's Soviet press carried no comment on the Potsdam Conference except for the communique which said that the conference opened at 5 p.m. on July 17, but the Pravda carried an editorial entitled "Three in Conference and German Problems" pointing out that measures to "liquidate Fascism thoroughly" are still "waiting to be carried out" in the Anglo-American zones of occupation, according to a Domei dispatch from Moscow.

"The joint control of Germany is very important," the paper stressed. "The necessity of an agreed policy between the great Allied countries is an axiom which need not be dwelled upon today." But, it added, according to reports from Anglo-American correspondents the "measures to achieve a liquidation of Fascism thoroughly and measures which had been taken immediately are still waiting to be carried out" in the Anglo-American occupied territories.

The Pravda charged that recently foreign papers are writing regarding a joint policy, but "often are forgetting the most important thing. That is the urgency to establish a joint policy which have the aim to annihilate the military powers of German imperialism and clean up Fascism thoroughly."

The Pravda also pointed out the Anglo-American's tepid attitude toward Germany declaring that according to news of the foreign press powers of the Hitlerites are still not disarmed, but only being camouflaged for a while. "They are left to bloom," the paper declared.

Disappointments for U.S.

The New York Times correspondent, Herbert L. Matthews, in an article on the "Big-Three" conference asked the American people to be prepared for disappointments, declaring that the three Allied leaders are faced with, "colossal and varied problems" and that they are "not Gods," it is revealed in a report reaching Lisbon.

Never in the history of the world, he declared, have three men met with such power in their hands and faced with such colossal and varied problems as President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. "It may be trite and obvious to say that, but unless the people keep thinking it during the next few weeks they are going to be disappointed," he warned.

The correspondent declared that Truman, Churchill and Stalin are "not Gods; they are human and mundane rulers of different agglomerations of ideals and aims that in some respects are similar, but in others quite at variance." He added, "To be precise, one should not even apply the terms of 'rulers' to President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill."

The correspondent further warned "those three master magicians in Potsdam are not going to be able to wave their magic wands and quell floods. The waters are too deep and turbulent." He stated helplessly, "Give them all the autocratic powers and still the problems are too great."

He added, "All they can hope to do is to pour a little oil upon them here and there, put up a dike at one point and a breakwater at another, and then wait, hope and work for things to calm down."

The correspondent drew a parallel with the United Nations Charter and declared, "So to be realistic one must not expect too much. As with the United Nations Charter let us take what we can get and recognize that even the great problems discussed when President Roosevelt was alive at Teheran and Yalta were child's play compared to the difficulties that face the three rulers today."

Again picturing the immensity of the task facing the three leaders, he declared, "At the risk of being trite again, one has to emphasize that this is a global conference. Close your eyes and stick a pin into the map of the world and just about anywhere you hit, you will find a problem for the three men to worry, talk about and perhaps settle."

CAUSES FOR BREAKDOWN AT SIMLA GIVEN BY RAHIM

Ex-Premier of Bengal Says Congress-League Parity Might Have Ensured Success

Sir Abdur Rahim, ex-Premier of Bengal and one of the delegates to the Simla Conference, declared that if the talks at Simla were based on Congress-Muslim League parity rather than Hindu-Muslim parity there was a possibility of a settlement, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

Talking to pressmen Thursday, Sir Abdur gave a background of the Simla Conference and the causes for its failure. He said that today the Indian political situation was in the same position as 10 years ago, the Congress claiming to be a national organization representing all communities and the Muslim League asserting that the Congress does not represent it. He went on to say, "It looks as though the conference broke up because Mr. Jinnah would not give in but in reality it was an odd issue."

In the meanwhile, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, said Thursday that although the Simla Conference had failed, it had cleared the air and brought a better understanding of the British and Indian points of view.

The Premier of Sind, who is member of the Muslim League, stated in Karachi that he hoped that Lord Wavell would make another effort to solve the Indian problem.

According to a Bombay dispatch received in Lisbon, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, arrived in Bombay Thursday, and to avoid crowds, he got off at Kurla. A large number of Muslims, including the President of the Bombay Muslim League, who had gathered at Bombay Central Station to receive Mr. Jinnah were disappointed to learn that he had got down at Kurla.

'Invader' Over Japan

The new American super bomber A-26, known as "Invader," is reported by an International News dispatch from an Okinawa base, to have appeared over Japan Proper for the first time on July 18 when **A-26's** attacked Nobeoka, according to a July 19 Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

JEWS DEFEND STAND

State Russians in Palestine Are Not Persecuted

The Jewish agency for Palestine on Wednesday replied to the Soviet allegations—contained in the Tass agency dispatch from Cairo and a broadcast from Moscow—that Soviet citizens were persecuted in Palestine and prevented from returning to the Soviet Union by "reactionary Jewish organizations," says a Domei Lisbon report quoting a London dispatch.

The Jewish agency spokesman on Wednesday said that the Soviet commission which arrived in Palestine to discuss the repatriation of Russians were told they would be given every assistance, but only those who volunteered could be repatriated. Altogether, the spokesman declared, about 200 adults and comparatively few minors wanted to go home while the rest desired to stay in Palestine. The Soviet mission was told that the British authorities would not agree to any forcible repatriation of minors, but it is believed that no official approach on this subject was made by the Soviet mission to the government authorities there.

CHUNGKING WAS ISOLATED AT SAN FRANCISCO MEET

International Prestige Increased, However, Wellington Koo Declares in London

Chungking's participation in the United Nations Conference at San Francisco was marked by three historical features which were absent in her previous participation in international conferences, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to Britain, declared on his return to London last week, according to a London dispatch dated January 18 to Stockholm.

First, "through President Chiang Kai-shek's patient and painstaking efforts, our delegation of 10 members were received both at home and abroad as truly representative of the whole nation," Koo said, adding that the "well chosen delegation has greatly enhanced the nation's prestige," and that "in no previous international conference has our delegation enjoyed such solid support and approval from public opinion at home."

The second feature, Koo pointed out, was that for the first time in the history of international relations, the Chinese language was properly adopted at the San Francisco Conference as one of its official languages.

Thirdly, "throughout the two months of the progress of the Conference, the Chinese delegation," Koo claimed, "made no little contribution to the immediate role of settling differences among the four Sponsoring Nations so that harmony might reign among them, and later among the Big Five." "If it was not for this," Koo said, "the Conference probably would have been deadlocked on several occasions."

Koo pointed out that despite the fact that Chungking "is one of the Big Five Powers," she suffered greatly from being in a position of diplomatic isolation, as shown in the San Francisco Conference. America had her Latin-American friends, Britain her Dominions, and the Soviet Union her European friends. It was essential that Chungking devoted her efforts to building international friendships if she would play an effective part in international affairs in the future.

'Big 4' Alliance Wanted

Conclusion of a 20-year treaty of alliance with Britain, the Soviet Union and France was urged by Professor Chien Tuan-sheng and four other members of the People's Political Council, according to a Chungking dispatch dated July 18 to Lisbon. "It has been our national policy to cooperate with all the peace-loving nations of the world. In view of this, we must recognize the World Security System. We must immediately ratify and abide by the United Nations Charter," the proposal added.

28,000 to Occupy Italy

General Joseph McNarney, Deputy Commander in the Mediterranean, predicted in Rome today that all American troops in the Mediterranean theater not assigned to the army of occupation would be back in the United States by next December, according to a Stockholm dispatch dated July 18. The General announced that the occupation force would consist of about 28,000 men from one infantry division, one heavy bombardment wing of three groups, and a supporting service organization.

U.S.S.R., POLAND SIGN PACT

Treaty Concerns Administration of Polish Railways

The Soviet Union and Poland have signed an agreement regarding the question of administration of Poland's railways, changing the provisions which had been established for the duration of the war, according to a July 18 Stockholm report quoting a Moscow dispatch.

The agreement climaxed talks held in Moscow between the two Governments. Press dispatches report that the spirit of mutual understanding prevailed and the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. Complete agreement was reached on all questions.

For the Soviet Union, the agreement was signed by the People's Commissar for Railways, and for the Polish National Unity Government, by the Polish Minister for Railways.

752 RECEIVE DISTINCTION AS MARINE DAY OBSERVED

Rendered Signal Services in Maintenance of Nation's Sea Transportation

The fifth Marine Day was observed throughout the nation on June 20.

The ceremonies for honoring persons who had rendered signal services in sea transportation were held as usual, with the difference that they were marked with the utmost simplicity. At the Transportation Ministry, 18 persons, all residents of Tokyo Metropolis, were honored in a ceremony held in the main council room. The Transportation Ministry's Marine Transportation Board sponsored ceremonies at its branches throughout the nation in which others who had made great contributions to the maintenance of the marine transport system since the last Marine Day.

Individuals and organizations, numbering 752 in all, were honored throughout the country. Twenty persons were rewarded for long service in the Marine Transportation Board and for meritorious services rendered in the maintenance of marine transportation. Seamen, to the number of 502, were honored under the Meritorious Service Medal Law. Also among those honored were a number of persons concerned in loading and unloading operations in ports and harbors.

There are many others entitled to the honors. Their exclusion was because full reports of their services were not to hand by the time the arrangements for the bestowal of the honors were completed. They will be honored as the investigation of their services are finished.

Among those in the Marine Transportation Board who were honored was Tsuyoshi Hasegawa, keeper of the lighthouse on Gada Island. He led those under him in seeing that the lighthouse was in full operation during an air-raid against the Okinawas which lasted for days.

Torakichi Yamaguchi, keeper of the lighthouse at Wada point in Hyogo Prefecture, was also among those honored. He rendered a signal service in defending Government buildings during the enemy's air-raid on the Kobe area on March 27.

Kazuzane Higaki was one of the seamen who were honored. Captain of a merchant vessel, he was proceeding from Moji to Tsingtao, when his vessel was attacked by an enemy submarine. When he saw that the ship was in danger of sinking, he saw that all on board reached safety. He died, sharing the fate of his vessel.

Among those honored for distinguished services rendered in loading and unloading operations in ports and harbors were Soichiro Kita, president of the Tokyo Port and Harbor Company, and Gonroku Suenaga, on the non-official staff of the Marine Transportation Board. Mr. Kita rendered distinguished service in the rescue of a vessel, occupied by sufferers from the war disaster, which sought shelter outside Tokyo Metropolis during the air-raid of March 10.

Supply Force in P.I.

The reorganized supply force of the American 5th Army, which took part in the Italian campaign, has arrived in the Philippines, according to a July 19 Domei Lisbon dispatch, quoting a Manila report.

WILL TAKE DRASTIC STEPS TO COUNTERACT INFLATION

Hirose Outlines Before Cabinet Several Measures to Curb Vicious Tendency

Drastic measures for preventing further inflation will be adopted by the Government, considering that the present situation, if left unremedied, might seriously affect the country's fighting potentialities, it was reported by Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose to Friday's Cabinet meeting. A detailed explanation on the prevailing monetary inflation was made by Finance Minister Hirose to the meeting and he then asked the other Cabinet colleagues to cooperate closely on steps against the inflation.

Japan's currency circulation has been increasing rapidly since early this year following the payment of capital for munitions industries, wartime insurance money, defense expenses and others. This is illustrated by the fact that the Bank of Japan's note issue at the end of June amounted to ¥26,180,000,000 with the result that the unfavorable effects are reflected on prices, wages, freights and others.

After the Cabinet meeting, Finance Minister Hirose saw newspapermen when he frankly admitted the fact that the present condition of inflation in this country is in the precautionary stage and declared the root cause of Japan's inflation is that people are making light of money, which fact is self-destroying the wartime economic order and constituting a suicidal act of impairing the national strength.

In this connection, Finance Minister Hirose pointed out several steps to counteract the inflation. As concrete measures which he is planning to undertake, Finance Minister Hirose pointed out that the working budget should be re-examined, the defrayal of reserve funds of the Government reduced, the readjustment of advances carried out, the restriction on bank loans enforced, thereby restricting money flowing into industrial circles, indirect taxes in terms of prices increased, novel steps to absorb money from the classes drawing high wartime income enforced, prices of provisions watched and many other policies introduced.

The questions put by newspapermen, and answers made by the Finance Minister to verbatim follow:

Q: What do you think about the mounting inflation which may endanger the stability of the basis of Japan's war potential just at a time when the mainland may become a scene for a decisive battle?

A: It has been generally thought that Japan is not faced with the same type of inflation danger as experienced by Germany after World War I. But of late, such signs are evident and they look similar to those witnessed in Germany. In this sense, no optimistic views are permissible. The vicious inflation in Germany after World War I must be attributed to three causes: namely, the flight of capital abroad, payment of reparations and incompleteness of control. As to the first cause, there is no fear in Japan, but the danger of inflation wave coming from the China Continent has gradually become manifest. Psychological effects must be considered in the sense that the people may loss trust in the value of currency.

As to the other cause of inflation in Germany—reparations—Germany had to use to its full capacity all available material and equipment to pay indemnities to the victor countries at the sacrifice of domestic industries. Japan is not in a position to pay reparations as Germany, but Japan's productive capacity has already suffered tremendous setbacks due to the destruction of industrial facilities and materials by enemy raids.

As to controlled economy, thorough measures have not been adopted in Japan and I can point out many defects in Japan's management of its economy. Observing coolly the real economic condition in Japan, I cannot entertain such optimistic views that Japan is not in the least endangered by the growth of vicious inflation. I would rather think that Japan must be on guard against the danger of inflation."

Stratemeyer Given Command

Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer has assumed command of the United States army air force in the China front, it was announced today by Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer's Headquarters, according to a Chungking report dated July 18 received in Lisbon.

Special Attack Planes Crippled Ticonderoga Off Taiwan in January

The U.S. Navy disclosed on Thursday that the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga was struck by two Japanese Special Attack planes near Taiwan last January and suffered heavy damage and 337 casualties, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon and relayed by Domei. The announcement said that "despite her heavy damage" the Ticonderoga was brought back to the Bremerton navy yard where workers after 135,000 man days repaired her.

RECONNAISSANCE IS SEEN AIM OF U.S. TASK FORCE

Yomiuri-Hochi Makes Comment On Next Phase of Enemy's Operations

Since approaching the Chiba coast on the night of July 18, the enemy task force appears to have withdrawn, for not a sign of it was seen in any part of Japan all day Thursday. There must however, be no relaxing of vigilance, in view of the uncertainty as to whether the enemy forces have withdrawn for the time being or are merely receiving supplies at sea. The Yomiuri-Hochi, commenting on the operations of the enemy task force, says that, although it was anticipated that the enemy task force would keep up incessant attacks as long as it was able to stay within striking distance, it may be that it has given up, for the time being, in view of the heavy losses dealt its carrier-plane force over Yokosuka and the sudden setting in of bad weather in July 18.

Furthermore, the silence maintained by the Japanese Forces must seem uncanny to the enemy. Should the enemy consider that he has achieved his first objective of conducting reconnaissance over Japan's military strength and is leaving the next move of attacking Japanese air bases and warcraft to [illegible] other time, he may have discovered that he had underestimated Japan's strength or that his objectives could not be achieved through carrier planes.

Although greatly fearing the death-dealing operations of the Japanese Special Attack Units, a part of the enemy task force warcraft ran the great risk of approaching and shelling the coastal area. The Japanese forces, however, still did not attack, with the result that the enemy realized the ineffectiveness of his reconnaissance operations. Such are the conclusions that may be drawn from the current phase of the enemy task force operations. It may be assumed also that the enemy task force has withdrawn for good.

Whether or not the enemy task force is concentrating on reconnaissance, or is aiming to attack secondary objectives on the western part of Japan, it is receiving supplies. Should it underestimate Japan's fighting power, it is more than likely that it will appear again in the surrounding waters to launch attacks. There is the danger that making use of its maneuverability, the enemy task force may attack other areas than the Kanto, Tohoku and Hokkaido areas. Thus, vigilance cannot be relaxed.

Whether the enemy task force is going to attack again or is withdrawing, will be seen in the next few days. Even if it should be withdrawing, it is presumed that the enemy will keep on increasing his air attacks against Japan Proper in order to crush Japan's war power. An intensification of enemy raids is anticipated also because of the enemy's fear of losing men. Thus, continuous day and night enemy air attacks are expected.

The enemy task force may show up again to take part in the next phase of the enemy's operations, or to attack again in the same manner as before. The Japanese nation must speedily perfect its preparations for the establishment of an invincible front so as to be able to fight no matter when or where the enemy task force may appear again.

2 U.S. WAR VESSELS SUNK

Hit in Okinawa Waters; Japanese Also Attack North Airfield

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, July 20.—Japanese Air Units sank one American cruiser and one large warship or large transport in a night attack against an enemy surface force around the main Okinawa island on July 18.

Other Japanese Air Units simultaneously raided the North Airfield on the main Okinawa island, causing fires to break out.

BALIK PAPAN INVADERS SUFFER CRIPPLING BLOWS

Japanese Annihilate 1 Company Of Enemy Troops in Samalinda Road Clash

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 20.—A Unit of the Japanese Garrison at Balik Papan annihilated half of an enemy force comprised of two companies in a frontal clash on the Samalinda Road on July 15.

At dusk the same day, another Japanese Unit clashed with 50 enemy troops in the oil refinery area and wiped them out.

Suffers 500 Casualties

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, July 19.—The Japanese Units now mopping-up on Ternate Island, have been pressing the enemy toward the coast since the arrival of reinforcements on July 11.

Since July 12 up to the present, the enemy suffered some 200 casualties, and from the time of the enemy landing up to date, the enemy has sustained 500 casualties.

Native Youths Honored

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, July 19.—In the Balik Papan and Tarakan areas, native youths have been cooperating with the Japanese Forces, contributing greatly toward the expansion of the war results.

In the Balik Papan area, two native youths, a First-Class Private and a Second-Class Private, had been fighting side by side with the Japanese combat forces since the enemy landing there, and when the war situation became intensified on July 1 they both dashed amid the enemy forces, meeting glorious death before trench mortar fire. In recognition of their meritorious services, they were posthumously promoted by two ranks.

Another native youth, who met gallant death on Tarakan Island while in action on the battle front, was also posthumously promoted by two ranks by the Commander of the Japanese Forces there.

SUPERFORTS CONTINUE NIGHT INCENDIARY RAIDS

Cities in Ibaraki, Choshi Hit—2 B-29's Downed, 3 Damaged Over Niigata Harbor

About 150 B-29 bombers singly or in small formations raided the cities on the coast north of the Kashima Sea and also Choshi city with incendiaries for about three hours from 11 p.m. Thursday, causing fires which, however, were promptly extinguished, the Eastern Army District Headquarters announced at 11 a.m. the following day.

It was also revealed that Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down two B-29's and damaged three out of eight that attacked Niigata Harbor on Thursday night.

The announcement follows:

"1. Approximately 150 B-29 bombers singly or in small formations carried out sporadic incendiary raids against cities on the coast north of the Kashima Sea and Choshi city for about three hours from 11 p.m. July 19.

"2. Due to the attack, fires broke out at parts of these cities but they were promptly put under control.

"3. At about the same time, eight B-29 bombers attacked Niigata Harbor. Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down two of the raiding planes and damaged three."

Approximately 60 P-51's, on Thursday, attacked airfields in Gifu, west Aichi and Shizuoka prefectures, according to an announcement made at 12 noon the same day by the Tokai Army District Headquarters.

Damage caused was negligible, while war results are being investigated, the announcement added.

The war result of 32 planes downed and 17 damaged out of the enemy deck planes that attacked Hokkaido on July 14 and 15 has been increased with the addition of four more damaged.

AMERICANS BOMB SHANGHAI

The U.S. air force again raided the Shanghai area from noon on July 18 with 25 B-24's and approximately 100 P-51's and P-38's. Carrying out blind bombings within the [illegible] city limits, the enemy bombed the congested Chinese residential sections, hospitals, schools, homes and cultural institutions, according to a Domei dispatch. The attacks on this day as well as that on the previous day were concentrated on Chinese quarters, causing considerable numbers of Chinese to be killed or wounded.

REDUCED FOOD RATIONS LOOM FOR AMERICANS

Agriculture-Secretary Declares 5 Per Cent Cut in Consumption Necessary

Clinton Anderson, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, speaking over the ABC radio network for the first time since his assumption of office, on July 16, described the food shortage in the United States, says a Washington dispatch, relayed on July 17 from Lisbon by Domei. The gist of the broadcast follows:

"I believe that the food shortage in the United States will not be solved within this year and that the public will have to cut down food consumption by about 5 per cent over the average consumption last year. For several months hereafter the consumption of meat will have to be curtailed while shortages of staple foods will continue. Fats, sugar, powdered and condensed milk, canned food, fruit and vegetables will be scarce for some time to come.

"I am planning the enforcement of a positive program to relieve the food shortage and to improve the rationing system. Difficulties in transportation make it impossible for fresh fruit and vegetables to reach all the consumers. Next comes the problem of increased production. The production of foodstuffs takes time so that the current shortage cannot be relieved within this year.

"The Agriculture Department is resorting to a strict policy of careful checking and examination in regard to orders for food for the military and from abroad. As the first step, we have cut down on the quantity of butter and meat to be bought up by the Government. We are further taking steps to improve the supply of all daily necessities for the public. Negotiations are under way to increase the sugar output, but nothing definite can be said until this year's sugar cane crop is estimated. The Hawaiian cane sugar plantations are being given priority treatment in regard to the shipment of materials for sugar refining, and it is expected that they should receive more next year. Negotiations for the importation of food from South America, as a means of relieving the current food shortage, are being considered. To be included in such imports are onions and other vegetables.

"The Army is greatly reducing its orders for foodstuffs, having cut its pending sugar order by 68,000 tons. This sugar can now be used for the preservation of fresh fruit. We must not forget the food shortage from which the people of Europe are suffering. We cannot ignore food in connection with the establishment of lasting peace. We must, however, honestly inform the people of Europe of the actual facts and not allow them to expect more than the United States can hope to supply them with. Ahead of us is a war that must be won."

FRANCO STATEMENT IS HIT

Remark on Monarchy Restoration As Trick to Save Himself

"The statement of General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, before the annual gathering of the national council of the Falange Party on Tuesday, in which he remarked on the restoration of monarchy in Spain, has apparently invoked considerable reaction among the anti-Franco elements abroad, reports a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 18.

A UP cable from London dated July 18 reports that the executives of the Free Spain Committee, which is comprised of Spanish Republicans in refuge in London, declared that General Franco's statement regarding the restoration of monarchy in Spain is nothing else than a trick to preserve himself.

"General Franco has utterly ignored the Republican faction and is apparently intending to carry out the restoration of monarchy without resorting to national vote," the committee said, and continued, "we are compelled to firmly oppose his desire to participate among the Allied nations by revising the structure of the Falange Party and also his trick to consolidate his own position."

Don Juan's Statement

Twenty-four hours after General Franco's speech in which he proposed Spain's return to a monarchy, the pretender to the Spanish throne Don Juan in an interview said he was not prepared to receive the monarchy from Franco's hands as the throne would thus inherit a heavy legacy of the Franco regime creating a serious handicap for Spanish problems, it is disclosed in a Lisbon dispatch to Domei from Lausanne.

2 U.S. Minesweepers Sunk

The U.S. Navy Department on July 18 publicly announced the loss of two minesweepers, YMS-50 and [illegible], in the Borneo Sea area, a Washington dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported.

Over 800,000 Houses In Berlin Destroyed In Attacks by Allies

According to a Berlin report dated July 19 received in Lisbon, more than 800,000 dwellings were destroyed in Berlin, which amounts to half of the number in the German capital before the war. In addition, 300,000 other dwellings were damaged. A Russian officer told correspondents that "the battle for Berlin would certainly have lasted many more weeks if it was not for the intensive shelling and bombing of the city by the Allies." Meanwhile, a Paris report said that the evacuation of all Germans living in the Insbruck region has been ordered by the French occupation authorities.

U.S. IS STILL UNDECIDED ON BRETTON WOODS PLAN

Proposal to Postpone Action on Monetary Agreement Is Rejected in Senate

Despite three days of heated debates, the U.S. Senate has not reached any decision on the Bretton Woods monetary plan, according to a Lisbon report quoting a Washington dispatch.

It was also reported that a full Senate has rejected the proposal made by Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, to postpone action on the Bretton Woods monetary agreement until after a new international conference could be held.

The vote was 52 to 31 and offered the first test of opposition strength in the Senate to the Bretton Woods agreement now being debated.

The Bretton Woods agreement provides for United States participation in an $18,000,000,000 world bank and monetary stabilization setup. The United States' share will come to nearly $6,000,000,000.

Several amendments remain to be considered, but Democratic Senate leaders are seeking to conclude the debate as soon as possible.

When the Senators dispose of the Bretton Woods agreement, they are scheduled to consider the legislation to increase the lending power of the Export Import Bank from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000. This legislation has been unanimously approved by the Senate Banking Committee.

Backs Bretton Woods Plan

The United States Senate, on July 18, conducted the second day of debate on whether they should authorize United States' participation in the Bretton Woods international monetary plan, according to a Lisbon report relating a Washington dispatch. Senator Charles Tobey, Republican of New Hampshire and the American delegate to the Bretton Woods Conference, said that the agreement reached at that conference is an essential part of a well-founded program for postwar economic cooperation.

EIRE STUDIES CONSTITUTION

Break Away from British Commonwealth Is Opposed

The pact in Eire is carrying on a debate on the country's constitution according to a Stockholm report.

An Independent member thought it would be disastrous if Eire walked out of the British Commonwealth, and another member said it was a constitutional monstrosity as the President of Eire was the head of State for internal matters, while the King was head for external matters.

Prime Minister Eamon De Valera was asked why Eire was not represented at the recent Commonwealth conference. He said that Eire had not been invited. He added that he would not ask for invitations to such conferences, but said that if Britain and other members of the commonwealth were discussing war matters, he quite understood why Eire had not been invited.

EARL BROWDER QUITS POST

Head of U.S. Communist Body May Be Replaced by Foster

A national conference of the American Communist Political Association held recently is reported to have forced Earl Browder, leader of the Association, to resign his post, according to a New York dispatch relayed on July 19 from Lisbon by Domei.

It is reported that Browder was compelled to resign because of his recent lukewarm policy which caused him to change the name of the Communist Party to that of the American Communist Political Association and to adopt a policy supporting a postwar "free enterprise" system. It is almost certain that William Foster, another noted communist leader, will assume the leadership of the Communist Political Association when a national conference is held late in July and that a positive Leftist policy will be established.

FRED VINSON APPOINTED U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY

Succeeds Henry Morgenthau; Snyder Heads Office of War Mobilization

President Truman formally nominated on July 17 Fred Vinson, Director of the U.S. Office of War Mobilization, as Secretary of the Treasury in succession to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., according to a Washington dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 17.

The formal appointment of Vinson to the new post was scheduled to be held after the return of the President from the "Big Three" conference at Potsdam, but the appointment was moved up at the request of Morgenthau.

New War Mobilizer

The appointment of John Snyder as Director of the U.S. Office of War Mobilization succeeding Fred Vinson, who had been nominated as the Secretary of the Treasury was announced on July 17, according to a Washington dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon. Snyder is 49 years old. He was active as a banker before he was connected with government organs. He has been on good terms with President Truman in the last 25 years.

Russia Getting Loan

Leo Crowley, Director of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration, attended the Banking Committee meeting of the Senate which is examining the bill for the extension of the limitation of accommodation funds of the Export and Import Bank, according to a Washington dispatch of July 17 as relayed by Domei from Lisbon.

Crowley said: "The United States will advance a loan to the Soviet Union amounting to from $700,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 through the Export and Import Bank in the coming one year."

It has been said that the United States' loan to the Soviet Union would amount to a huge sum of $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000. It is not clear at present whether the proposed loan to the Moscow Government as announced by Crowley will form a part of that big loan or not.

TECHNOLOGICAL BOARD

Reform Set to Bolster Nation's Scientific Policies

A drastic reorganization has been undertaken by the Technological Affairs Board, involving the reduction of its original 28 departments to 17 and of its two rooms to one, with a view to contributing to increased fighting power for the nation in the light of the existing tense war situation. This reorganization is part of the Board's plans for a reform which stresses the following three points:

(1) To strengthen planning and the structure for the enforcement of plans.

(2) To adjust and strengthen studies and the structure for technological mobilization.

(3) To convert inventions into fighting power as quickly as possible.

For the attainment of this objective, the Examination Room has been expanded and a Special Affairs Section has been newly established within the General Affairs Department in order to make various experiments for the powerful enforcement of various scientific policies.

The reformation of the structure of the Technological Affairs Board was promulgated and enforced on July 19.

DE GAULLE MEETS SETBACK

Proposal for Referendum at October Elections Rejected

President General Charles de Gaulle's proposal to hold a referendum at the French elections next October has been rejected by the committee of the Consultative Assembly on the ground that the proposal was a personal plebiscite for De Gaulle, according to a Stockholm dispatch.

It is recalled that De Gaulle proposed that the French people should elect a representative assembly and at the same time, say whether the next assembly should have complete authority over the head of the provisional government, or whether he should retain executive powers in the interim period of several months needed for the drafting of the new French constitution.

Now, it is likely that De Gaulle might be obliged to amend his proposal.

Senate Probing Chennault

According to a Washington report dated July 19 received in Lisbon, the U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee in a closed session on Tuesday decided to investigate the background of the resignation of Major General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th Air Force in China. Some committeemen feel that Chennault may have been the victim of injustice, United Press reported. One member of the committee said that Chennault was shifted around by other army officers for no reason at all.

20 Tons of Banknotes Being Flown Monthly Into Inflation-Racked Chungking Areas

The vicious inflation in the Chungking-controlled area of China, accentuated by the adverse economic condition brought about by eight years of anti-Japanese resistance, is described by a Detroit Free Press correspondent in an article published in the July 14th issue of that paper, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, transmitting a dispatch from Detroit.

The correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, who recently visited Chungking and Kunming, gave an account of his trip in the following words:

"The paper money printed by the American Banknote Company, now being sent by air across the Himalayas to Chungking, now averages about 20 tons monthly. The planes carrying the currency to Chungking leave from Chabua in India.

"I arrived in Kunming by air. As the branch office of the Chungking Financial Department at Kunming was then closed, I borrowed $15,000 from an official of the United States Wartime Information Bureau who came to welcome me. It was said that the amount would be sufficient to last me until next morning. In Kunming stores, White Label Whiskey is sold at $120,000 (fapi) a bottle, an American-made tooth brush at $2,500, a pair of rayon socks $9,000, a tube of American tooth-paste $2,500, a cake of Palmolive soap $1,300 a can of talcum powder $1,500, a watch $170,000, a fountain pen $110,000, an Eversharp pencil $110,000, two cans of beer $2,000. The exchange rate at Kunming was $1,500 (fapi) for one American dollar.

"When I reached Chungking a few days after, I found that the exchange rate was $1,800 (fapi) for one American dollar. Prices at Chungking, I found, are much higher than at Kunming. I changed 30 American dollars for fapi and got $57,000. A cheap bracelet is sold at $15,000, and two cans of beer at $3,500.

"It is impossible to understand the inflation in Chungking. Chungking has been fighting Japan now for eight years, and Japanese troops are holding the important production districts. As the result of the shortage of goods, commodity prices have necessarily advanced, and price-control measures are of no avail. Under the pressure of the rapid advance of prices, the government is obliged to issue more paper money. Thus the condition has now come to such a stage of confusion that it has become impossible for the government to take any appropriate measure."

U.S. NAVY HEAD LAMENTS DEARTH OF TROOP SHIPS

Tougher Fighting Faces Americans in Pacific War Zone, He Reiterates

A sufficient supply of troops and materials must be sent to the Pacific front if hostilities against Japan are to be continued, declared Artemus Gates, U.S. Undersecretary of the Navy, in an address delivered on Tuesday to the employes of the Naval Arsenal at Philadelphia, says a Domei report from Lisbon dated July 18, quoting a Philadelphia dispatch.

Gates said, "The nearer we approach Japan, the longer will become our commissary lines. More than 2,000,000 troops must be transported to the Pacific war zone 24,000 kilometers away, but we lack the ships to do this job. In the Okinawa operations, our aircraft carriers had to tackle a big job, greater than any other Pacific operation. In order to smash the Japanese, our offensive must be intensified. There is no need to repeat the fact that tougher fighting is ahead of us in the Pacific. Japan still has powerful army forces. Stiff resistance must be expected."

Quoting the statement made by the Chief of Staff to the U.S. First Marine Corps who participated in the Bataan campaign, the New York Times said, "The Okinawa campaign was tough, but we face the prospect of waging many others of a similar nature in the future.

"The outcome of the Pacific operations depends on the amount of supplies that can be sent over to the combat forces. The American troops who participated in the Okinawa campaign came up against powerful, well trained and well-armed Japanese troops."

U.S. TRADE PLAN BARED

War Surpluses May Be Bartered for 'Rights, Concessions'

The U.S. Army and Navy Liquidation Commissioner has indicated the willingness of the United States to consider trading its war surpluses abroad for foreign "rights and concessions," it is revealed in a Washington dispatch to Lisbon. This is the first declaration of policy by any government source on the United States war surpluses abroad, the report said.

The liquidator said that his duty is to sell for immediate cash, but the availability of dollars in most countries is rather uncertain and the rights and concessions that will entail trade developments and friendly relations with foreign countries may prove better than financial obligations that would have to be paid over a period of years.

New Delhi Reveals Indian Army Losses As Totaling 149,225

Indian Army battle casualties since the outbreak of the war on September 3, 1939, to the end of last February were announced in New Delhi as reaching the total of 149,225, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon. A statement issued by General Headquarters, India, says that this figure does not include 5,835 other ranks of Hongkong-Singapore Royal Artillery but covers every other theater of war in which Indian troops have played a part. The total of 149,225 is made up of 15,291 killed, 50,705 wounded, 10,361 missing, 51,803 prisoners of war and 21,065 believed prisoners of war.

INFLUENCE OF BRITAIN GROWING IN NEAR EAST

Proposal to Attach British Officials to Local Syrian Authorities Accepted

A Swiss press dispatch from Jerusalem states that British influence is growing stronger every day in the Near East, according to a July 19 Stockholm report.

Syria's Home Minister has accepted a proposal to attach British officers to the local Syrian authorities. A British official has just been appointed to the Damascus police as a counselor and it is reported that no move can be made in this department without his permission.

Meanwhile, according to the French Telegraph Service, a member of the Syrian military commission to Damascus has stated that the negotiations between France and the two Levant States are taking place in an atmosphere of cordial understanding.

On Friday, all barracks belonging to Syria and the Levant, which had been built by money from the common budget, will be handed over to the two Governments. The barracks occupied by British troops will not be affected. Barracks built by French money will be handed over by the end of the month.

The Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Djamel Mardam, had an hour's talk with the British Minister in the Levant.

WARNS AGAINST OPTIMISM

Wei Says Allied Propaganda Painting Too Rosy Picture of War

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to the United States, after an interview with Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew, sounded a warning at a press interview of the public views as to the outlook of the war against Japan, according to a Domei dispatch from Washington on July 19, relayed from Lisbon.

He declared that the network of propaganda, both British and American, broadcasting an advantageous turn in the war with Japan on the strength of the bombings and fleet bombardments carried out on the mainland have made the general public too optimistic but he pointed out that the war against Japan must be fought to the end with arms in order to crush Japan's resistance, thus apparently trying to put the brakes on over-propaganda.

Hails From Aichi-Ken

The new War Vice-Minister Lieutenant General Tadaichi Wakamatsu hails from Aichi Prefecture. After graduating from the Army Staff College, he was sent abroad for study and on returning home was appointed instructor at the same College. He also served as a member of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry. Later, he was appointed military attache to the Japanese Legation in Austria. On his return, he was made a departmental chief of the Army General Staff Office and since then he had occupied many key posts.

YENAN'S COUNTERACTION IS WORRYING CHUNGKING

Plans Creation of Democratic Cooperative Regime; Ties Said Ruptured

The report that the Yenan regime is making preparations for convoking a conference of the people's representatives of the emancipation zones in China on November 12 in opposition to the general People's Congress of Chungking has greatly worried the Chungking authorities, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 18.

A UP dispatch from Chungking on July 18 reported that the Yenan regime is planning to establish a cooperative regime by mustering various groups and that this report is exerting a considerable influence upon Chungking.

The Yenan regime has been planning the formation of a democratic unified cooperative regime and because of Yenan's assertion to organize such a regime the relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party has come to rupture.

If the above report proves to be true it can be assumed that the Yenan regime has given up the hope of effecting compromise with the Chungking regime and is seriously contemplating the organization of an independent cooperative regime. Thus, the state of rupture in the relations between Yenan and Chungking has been further aggravated.

In the absence of any report from Yenan the real situation in Yenan is not known. A UP dispatch from Chungking reported as follows in regard to the attitude of the Chungking authorities on the proposed organization of a cooperative regime in Yenan:

"The Chungking regime has not received any accurate report and the Chungking spokesman at today's press conference with the foreign correspondents was unable to manifest an official attitude of Chungking."

MILITARY ALLIANCE URGED

Chungking Council Proposes Pact With Britain, Russia, France

Resolutions urging immediate ratification of the United Nations Charter and the conclusion of a military alliance among Chungking, Britain, the Soviet Union, and France, were passed by the People's Political Council in Chungking on Tuesday, reports a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated July 18 quoting an AP cable from Chungking.

Following the pattern set by the British-Soviet and the French-Soviet mutual aid pacts, the Chungking regime is urged to propose the conclusion of a military alliance among the four nations mentioned, such alliance to be valid for 20 years. According to the AP cable, America has been excluded from this proposed alliance because it is considered in Chungking that such a pact would contradict the traditional policies of the United States.

This sudden and unexpected resolution by the People's Political Council is believed to be merely an attempt by the Chungking regime to deceive the Chinese people through the means of the propaganda value of such an alliance in developing a common front among the Powers concerned, and thus to reawaken the general interest which has been cooling down, because of the recent boycott, by Yenan and other radical elements, of the People's Political Council, and because of the widespread criticism that Chungking's so-called general offensive against Japan is nothing but an empty gesture.

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Reparations Question Includes Discussion Of Reich War Captives

The use to which German prisoners of war are to be put is being discussed in connection with the problem of war reparations, according to a July 19 Lisbon dispatch to Domei. It appears that the South European States are trying hard to get as many prisoners as they can. According to reports from New York, there are 100,000 prisoners of war being held in Britain and 400,000 are held in Norway. Apart from these being used on the farms, France is planning to use 1,750,000 prisoners as laborers for her industries. Italy is demanding 200,000 prisoners. Adding the 4,000,000 prisoners the Soviet Union is demanding that the United States and Britain hand over, it is seen that the Allies intend to use a total of over 8,000,000 prisoners.

POTATO CROPS PUSHED

To put Japan on a self-sufficient basis in regard to seed potatoes by next spring the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry is launching a program through which to encourage farmers to get sufficient seed potatoes for the future from the coming autumn crops. The Irish potato growing centers of the six Tohoku prefectures, as well as of Gumma, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu, Okayama and Nagasaki prefectures, are being especially encouraged to increase their output of seed potatoes and to ship some of it out to other areas where the potato output is also to be increased.

A vice-ministerial instruction was issued on July 18 as follows:

"The potato output allotments for next year will be greater than the planned acreage for the current year. In order to maintain last year's production level, all the prefectures will have to become self-sufficient in regard to seed potatoes.

"Furthermore, it is planned that 100,000 more chobu of mountain slopes and barren land shall be cultivated for increased potato production. Every prefecture is expected to overcome all difficulties and obstacles toward this end. Sacks to be used for the distribution of Hokkaido seed potatoes shall be salvaged or produced by the receiving prefectures.

"Subsidies will be paid out to encourage increased acreage for the coming autumn crops. In order to increase the potato output next autumn, various new improved methods will be applied."

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VANDENBERG QUESTIONS GREW ON POLISH ISSUE

Senator Is Assured U.S. Will Have Full Representation In Poland

U.S. Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew said in a letter made public on July 19 that the United States will have full representation in Poland and that uncensored United States correspondents will report developments there, according to a Lisbon report quoting a Washington dispatch.

The Secretary quoted three questions from Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, in which he asked, (1) When the new Provisional Government begins to operate, will the United States be permitted to send full diplomatic and consular representatives to Poland? (2) Will the United States press be permitted to send its uncensored correspondents into Poland? (3) Will the United States participate on equality with the other Powers under the Yalta agreement for a general supervision of free elections.

Grew answered that President Truman had already established diplomatic relations with the Polish Provisional Government. As for the question regarding the press, he said that the United States had made it clear that it expects United States correspondents to be permitted to enter Poland in order that the North American public may be fully informed of the situation in that country.

As for Vandenberg's question regarding free elections in Poland, the Acting Secretary said that Arthur B. Lane, U.S. Ambassador in Poland, will report on the situation and that the United States Government will decide then whether supervision of the elections would be advisable.

If it did decide to supervise these elections, Grew said, the United States Government would, of course, insist upon its right to participate on an equal basis with the other Powers.

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CHISHIMA PEOPLE FACING CHALLENGING CONDITIONS

Nippon Troops, Islanders Dauntlessly Cope With Difficulties of War, Weather

By Y. Yamada
Of the Military Press Corps

How the Japanese troops and the men, women and children of foggy and blizzard-swept Chishima Islands have been manifesting their fiery, dauntless spirit in coping with the many difficulties which confront them in their daily life has been vividly related by a correspondent who recently returned to Tokyo after spending eight months on the islands, as follows:

Weather, a stubborn opponent of our troops on Chishima Islands, has to be taken into account together with the real living enemy. The islands are covered with thick fog from spring to autumn, hit by furious winds in autumn and attacked by heavy snow storms in winter. Comparatively good weather prevails only in the months of August and September in summer. We cannot do without stoves during summer, however. One moment the weather is fine and the sun shines on the snow remaining on the mountain tops while in another moment a heavy fog, which is peculiar to the Arctic waters, covers the islands like a thick blanket in company with a strong wind which seems powerful enough to blow the sun out from the sky. We are then left in complete darkness without an inch of visibility before us.

Besides these adverse weather conditions, our troops have to plant and harvest their own foodstuffs while fighting the bombings of enemy planes and the bombardment of enemy warships. However, our healthy and energetic soldiers continue to cultivate one field after another under such conditions. Although morning comes early on Chishima Islands, our troops wake up at 3 o'clock and depart in the morning mist to the fields with spades and hoes in their hands instead of the customary sabers and guns. Children gather about the soldiers who are joined by housewives later on as they finish preparing their breakfast. Rich black soil is turned over under the spades and hoes of the soldiers.

It is difficult, however, to acquire foodstuffs in the islands because of wasteland and bad weather conditions. An ordinary meal consists of potatoes and rice gruel which is sometimes supplemented with grass and herbs. The construction of dwellings on the islands is not so simple as that on the Japanese mainland as the people on the northern islands cannot afford to do without fire for a second. Houses must be built with limited materials there. Islanders are now compelled to evacuate into the hills and valleys in the hinterland as they live in a group along the coast as before. One-third of the house is buried underground. It is not so unpleasant to live in such houses as they are somewhat warmed by the heat of the earth. The most vital inconvenience which the islanders have to face is that they now have to live in hills and valleys in spite of the fact that most of them make their living on fishing. The islanders come to the seashore with their nets and fishing tackle every day before daybreak as punctual as a clock although they must travel five or more miles from their homes in the hills. Women and children also have to endure heavy physical labor in order to live.

There was a time when we had to build a road as soon as possible because of military operations. We were compelled to ask for the cooperation of school children on that occasion as the number of soldiers was not sufficient for the task. Boys and girls above third grade instantly left their school rooms and began to work together with the soldiers. The road was completed within two weeks with drainage on both sides so that horses would not be hampered in their progress by quagmire. Bamboo roots and tree stumps were also pulled up by the school children so that the soldiers would not stumble over them while marching.

Special garrison corps, including the young and old of both sexes, were formed in each village on the islands before the people's volunteer corps were organized on the Japanese mainland. Men received training in bayoneting during their spare time after work while women cooperated in unloading materials and in fishing. Children occupied themselves in gathering grass and herbs in the fields. The Ainu people are said to have attacked bears with a five-inch dagger in the past. This fiery attacking spirit is now flowing in the veins of these islanders of Chishima.

Literary Award Made

The Nippon Bungaku Shinko Kai (Society for the Promotion of Literature) in recognition of the meritorious service rendered by the late Kinjiro Satomura on the news front in the Philippine operations and his death while carrying out his duties, has decided to grant the first War Records Literary Prize. The award of ¥500 together with a gift in commemoration will be made shortly to his wife, Mrs. Masuko Satomura.

Hokkaido Colonizer-Soldiers Determine To Up Food Output Despite Enemy Raids

Fields that stretch and stretch far out to the horizon, red roofed silos, ploughs driven by powerful horses, ploughing and weeding up the soil with unbelievable speed, were a seven-day wonder to the war victims of Tokyo who as colonizer-soldiers went to Hokkaido and saw these for the first time in their lives.

On the third day of arrival, itching to see if they could manage the shiny ploughs which the farmers so deftly handled, the first group of settlers in Teine-mura, Sapporo-gun, eagerly jumped to their places behind the plows—to find the ploughs would not budge by hook or crook. Then when they did manage to get the horse started the plough would just skim over the surface. But confronting the thing, once the horse stopped, the tip of the plough would be impinged fast into the earth and nothing could move it. Such a comedy of errors for these "greenhorn" ploughmen. But they are determined to learn the knack of handling these things. And already they have begun making their own vegetable gardens while communal planting of buckwheat in the 40 or so acres of land has been started too.

The wonders of farm life may be new to the city farmers but there was nothing new to them in the enemy attack of F6F's and F4U's from a task force which making a certain tank in this neighborhood their target of attack raided this area on July 15. When the enemy began strafing, it was their turn now to tell the farmers what to do. Shouts of "Get down!" "Lie flat!" "Don't move!" came pell mell. And thus they take the lead in raid defense.

These back-to-the-soil fighters say that they will take out their revenge on the enemy by increased food output. Their battleground has changed to the farm but the experience gained when they were victimized can be put to good use here on their new battleground and together with the Hokkaido farmers do their share toward victory.

Muroran Policeman Honored for Saving 300 People in Raid

In recognition of faithful observance of his duties, Kotaro Hori, 27, policeman attached to the Muroran Defense Corps, who rescued more than 300 people when the enemy bombarded the city and died after having made sure that all were safely sheltered, has been posthumously promoted by two ranks, and the fact was announced by the Police Department of the Hokkaido Government Office on Wednesday. When the enemy task force started to bombard Muroran at about 9:30 a.m. on July 15, Policeman Hori who was on duty issued an order requesting the people to find shelter immediately. At the head of some 300 people he led them safely to air raid shelters and assuring that all were sheltered, he himself started for one of the dugouts. Just then one bomb hit him and he died instantaneously.

News and Views

Significant Changes in U.S. Administration

The resignations of Henry Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, and Owen Roberts, Justice of the Supreme Court, were announced at the White House on July 6. With these, a total of 15 important men in the American administration have resigned from their posts since Truman became President of the United States.

Noteworthy among these resignations are the withdrawal of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, not only from the standpoint that they held key positions in the American Government, but more so because of their personal characters. It has been pointed out time and again that Edward Stettinius, retiring Secretary of State, was nothing but the late President Roosevelt's "bill-board," and so it was only natural that with a change in masters, Stettinius' influence turned to nil.

Henry Morgenthau, besides being Secretary of the Treasury, had a strong influence on Roosevelt's foreign policy. This fact was especially noted by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Just how significant, then, is the disappearance from America's political scene of these two men, who, in a certain sense were moving factors in the United States' foreign policy?

At first hand it might be assumed that President Truman is eradicating Roosevelt's foreign policy, which had become deeply tinged with individualism, with the intent of returning America to the path of orthodox foreign policy. The new key-men in charge of American administration have repeatedly stated that no changes will take place in the wartime foreign policy outlined by President Roosevelt. Even though we might contend that there will be no changes in ideology, however, it is most likely that there will be major changes in practice.

On the other hand, the fact that the Rooseveltian element is being removed from the new American Government shows that the American administration is being converted to true Americanism by Truman's Middle West element from Roosevelt's Eastern opportunists.

But leaving aside Stettinius' precarious foreign policy for the time being, the fact that Morgenthau, who had demanded thorough punishment of Germany while he was in office, deserted United States Government ranks just before the opening of the Big Three conference, has aroused the opinion that America might be marking a new starting line in her foreign policy at Potsdam. At least, this is one of the factors which makes the meeting vitally interesting.

ENDO APPEALS TO PEOPLE TO UP AIRCRAFT OUTPUT

Production Rising Sharply But Plenty of Potential Surplus Still Available

Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Air Arms Board of the Munitions Ministry, appealed on the self-sacrificing spirit of the people, to increase the output of aircraft production with the object of maintaining air supremacy over Japan and to recover the lost island possessions, as follow, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi:

"Frankly speaking, Japan's aircraft output is being steadily perfected to a higher degree than is being imagined by the people. Although I cannot say how many thousand planes are being turned out every month, it is a fact that our aircraft production is showing a sharp rise regardless of the consecutive bombings by the B-29's. However, the current situation of aircraft output is not satisfactory and there are still gigantic volumes of surplus fighting strength in the country which are not being actually being converted into fighting potentiality. With the conversion of this gigantic surplus fighting power into actual fighting strength, it is my firm conviction that Japan's air might will become superior to that which America is able to mobilize in her war against Japan, if not at least equal. Above this, pilots belonging to the Special Attack Corps are eagerly waiting to go into action in our country. Therefore, it is a certainty that we will surely be able to win in the present war.

"An ideal aircraft output is not to be attained only with the unceasing and all-out efforts of a single munitions factory. It is frequently said that modern war is a total war. The increasing of aircraft production is a typical example of this total warfare. It is futile unless each and every one in the country thoroughly understands the importance and significance of concentrating on increasing the output of aircraft, economizes on a single sheet of paper, a pencil and a single grain of rice with the understanding that this economy is directly connected with the increase of aircraft production. Airplanes are made from duralumin and special steel. It will prove to be a big mistake if there should be a single person in the country who should entertain the thought that any number of airplanes can be manufactured if factory workers alone concentrate their brains and brawn for this purpose. I would like the people to reflect how far-reaching is the effect of a smiling face of a conductress in a tram-car, of a kind act of employes at a post office, etc., in regard to our task of increasing the output of aircraft."

Secretaries-General Named

The Education Ministry has appointed secretary-general each for the Imperial Universities. This is the new system recently adopted for these institutions and under date of July 18 their appointments were announced as follows:

Tsutomu Ishii as secretary-general of Tokyo Imperial University; Hiroto Honda for Kyoto Imperial; Kanichi Matsushita for Tohoku Imperial; Mokuzo Toyoda for Kyushu Imperial; Yutaka Nakano for Hokkaido Imperial; Seizo Tauchi for Osaka Imperial; and Hisashi Teishi for Nagoya Imperial.

Language School Head

Yoshiyuki Ide, professor at the Tokyo Foreign Language Special School, has been appointed principal of the same institution.

WAR IS CAUSING VILLAGES TO ASSUME NEW ASPECT

Sleepy Shirakawa in Fukushima Becomes Source of Vital Conserved War Power

Farming villages are changing from the time-accepted conception. Changed by the factor of war, they are putting on a new aspect. On them a far greater responsibility lies for with their successful fruition of crops the greater part of the war is won. The fields of rice are conserved war power,—power for a war which we must win. As the very source of this vital war power let us see the change brought about in one little ordinary farm village, so writes a Mainichi correspondent.

With the shifting sands of time, sleepy Shirakawa nestled in the backwoods of Fukushima Prefecture has been jolted out of her drowsiness, not once but twice and yet another time. The swift currents have swept her along and with each inundation of the tides, a new visage has been limned.

Shirakawa went through a period of isolation ostracizing all outsiders from coming in due to existing relations between her population and the limited amount of arable land. Then she awoke with a start to find that with the industrial age, her young blood was being enticed to the cities. Shortage of hands, famine, selling daughters into bondage for food, impoverishment—these were the tragedies that marked her second period of transition. Now at the threshold of the third period, rising successfully out of the mire and misery of the previous era, she holds out her hands in open welcome to evacuees, determined that with them she will be the source of new war power.

But for Shirakawa the road is not smooth. There is outward peace. The water ditches are brimming full. The river lazily laps its tortuous way along the field. The wheat is ripe and the paddy fields mirror the green rice. It is a time when the farmer has more than he can do for himself. Every man, woman and child, old and young must turn out to the fields. It is no uncommon sight to see a tiny tot leading a plow horse by its rein. For the farming villages it is real war.

But a gradual change has insidiously been spreading through Shirakawa and its neighboring villages. This is the return of the tenant farms,—the reason for which cannot be found solely in the fact that there's more money for the tenant farmers in driving wagons and being employed by the day on wages than in being a tenant farmer. To till the soil is the farmer's instinct and love. Nearly every house has proudly sent off its father or son to the front. Many have seen their silent return but for all, pledged they must win, they have no time to think too materialistically. Yet the fact remains that the tenant farms are being returned, and village youth corps have been set to the task of cultivating these returned farms. Lands gradually becoming impoverished through lack of fertilizers, farm life, and their attendant problems—all these constitute some of the gray reasons for the growing lack of interest in the tenant farms.

Solution of Problems

How can these problems be solved? The answer may lie in the change to one large-scale farming system or in an administration which will ensure the continuation of tenant farms. Whichever may be the solution, it can only be solved by the foresight and sincerity of the agricultural leaders and their capacity for realizing their aims.

In Shirakawa and its environs no rice could be grown formerly. Through extreme efforts recently however some measure of success in rice cultivation has been achieved so that from Shirakawa Station a yearly 120 to 130 thousand bales of rice has been shipped out. Many farm houses which have supplied their full allotment of rice to the government are receiving back their rice rations. There are many reasons behind this but from the standpoint of fighting agricultural farms, this forms one of their major problems.

Shirakawa village with its population of 25,000 has taken in 10,000 evacuees. In five small villages of 2,700 inhabitants, the evacuees numbered 800. In every village the evacuees form about a third of the total population. The extra food stored by the village is accordingly all eaten up by the evacuees, but step by step self-sufficiency in food is being achieved in Shirakawa. If such a tendency is shown in the fighting spirit of the agricultural villages and in the production of food, then this conserved power can also be found in the evacuees.

Women and children have formed the bulk of those evacuating to Shirakawa. These have not become additional man power but, on the contrary, form long queues from eight in the morning in front of restaurants. If they go out to work in the fields one day, the next day they are down with a fever. One way in which these people may be advantageously utilized is to make them work in communal kitchens and nurseries at the busiest time on the farm. Another more useful outlet for their energy is to remove home factories that were operating in the metropolis to these country villages. So gradually we may see in these agricultural villages, farmers tilling their plot of land while from under the thatched roofs the hum of home factories as evacuees ply themselves busily at their appointed task may be heard—both of which add to make war power.

Formerly in these parts rice was a rare commodity—only to be had on very special occasions. It was the people's dearest wish to be able to eat rice once before they died. Now things have changed and even at ordinary times farmers are able to see white polished rice During wartime it is an established fact that farmers eat rice. Properly speaking, from the economical standpoint farmers have sold their good rice while they themselves have eaten the poorer quality rice. However due to the fact that both good and poorer quality rice are sold to the government at the same fixed price, recent trends show that the farmers keep the better rice for their own consumption. These villages have completely forgotten that period of great famine in the Meiji Era when they were forced to exist on nothing but acorns and chestnuts.

Sweet Potatoes Being Grown

All over in this district, with the 800 evacuees in Shirakawa village taking the lead, sweet potatoes are being grown. There is a close connection between increased sweet potato output and rice ration to farmers. As the chief of Shirakawa village said, It "is a fairly easy matter for farm houses to conserve sweet potatoes. By making this their staple food they sell what rice they have been able to save up to the government. But in order to carry this out, it is very important that there should be an agricultural administration, paternal in its outlook while the farmers themselves must thoroughly appreciate the real war situation."

The evacuees can help toward self-sufficiency even though their efforts might not produce as much as the farmers. But here another problem arises. This is the case of one young wife who evacuated to Shirakawa with her aged mother and child. Last year they planted for their own consumption 400 sweet potatoes and successfully grew 20 kan but of this yield 18 kan had to be given up to the government. This year's allotted sale to the government is to be twice that of last year and so the wife and mother think twice before planting the sweet potatoes. It is of utmost urgency that in order to convert farms, which now mainly subsisit on rice, back to their former ways, some measures to assure them of their supply of sweet potatoes, their staple food, must be taken.

Flawless Planes Vital to Give Full Play To Fighting Spirit of Special Attackers

By T. Tsurushima and Y. Yamazaki
Of the Military Press Corps

FRONT BASE.—A lone special attack pilot stood looking after the planes of his fellow corps members taking off bravely on their mission. Such is the fate of the special attack pilots whose planes fail them at the last minute. Your reporters have seen such heart-rending sights and heard of pilots who had to make forced landings in the southern seas because something went wrong with their planes. Whenever we hear of such incidents our hearts join in the call of the special attack pilots for the home front factories to produce and send out perfect planes.

By this we do not mean to demand super-planes nor brand new ones. We want planes which are without flaw and can be used by the special attack pilots for carrying out their mission.

Now, when the Okinawa operations have gone against us and we must make up our minds to face enemy landing operations against Japan Proper, we must realize from first hand experience just how unfavorably imperfect planes for the special attack corps may affect us and make up our minds to produce every extra plane, into the making of which our hearts have gone, we can. There is no such thing as life and death to the special attack corps members. Anyone who considers it a waste to supply the death-defying special attack corps with superior planes not only does not understand the nature of the mission of the special attack corps but holds an unpatriotic view which may hamper the realization of victory. The more we learn of how difficult ramming is and how difficult it is for the special attack corps pilots to break through the enemy air patrols, by just so much more does our desire to send perfect planes increase.

One Instance Cited

There is the case of a certain student sub-lieutenant who, when his plane failed him and had to effect a forced landing on the sea near Kuchierabu Island, returned to his base by forcing his plane over the water. He did not return to live. Using a plane that had been discarded he commenced training again for special attack operations. Besides this sub-lieutenant there were six special attack corps members left at the base. Every one of them, under the command of their lieutenant, had been unable to complete their mission because of faulty planes. Four of the sub-lieutenants climbed into their planes again and tried to catch up with the main formation. One of them, however, was forced to make a forced landing in some field and returned to his base badly injured. The lieutenant had suffered slight injuries from having made a forced landing, while Sergeant 'O' had been left behind many times because his engine had refused to work again and again.

Often did the thoughts of these pilots turn to their fellow corps members who crashed before they reached their goal. All this forced us to the conclusion that there were flaws in some of the precious special attack planes. Although the corps members asked for good planes not one of them complained. When their planes turn out to be faulty, the pilots work shoulder to shoulder with the ground crews, glaring from time to time in the direction of the Okinawas and swearing that 'next time' they would see to it that they are able to carry out their mission.

We cannot hope to outdo our enemies in regard to quantities of aircraft and numbers of warships, but we can break down the material war power of the United States and Britain with superior first-line aircraft. Affecting the special attack operations over the Okinawas were the rains and the flying distance. These unfavorable circumstances, however, sometimes proved to be advantageous when the superior technique of the corps commanders and the fierce fighting spirit of the men was brought fully into play. To our surprise, lightning attacks were invariably successful, for the enemy was always taken unawares. In order to make all such operations successful, it is essential that, apart from superior technique and good physique among the pilots, superior planes should be available. Should the planes to be used in the fierce special attacks be faulty or inferior, the outcome may be easily imagined.

Time for Superior Planes

The special attack planes have to be superior because the motto of the special attack corps is that each plane should sink one enemy warship. In other words, where it takes three planes to sink a warship, two or one should be sufficient should the aircraft employed be perfect. The superiority of aircraft depends on the efforts of the nation. In other words, the success or failure of special attack operations is linked directly to the factories and assembly lines. Never has the cry for 'every extra plane' been raised as high since Guadalcanal as at the present moment. Now, if ever, do we need planes into the making of which the hearts of the workers has gone.

Following in the steps of the special attack heroes of the Okinawa operations, are many more special attack corps members awaiting the advent of the decisive fight of Japan, while countless other corps members are awaiting their chance. Here on the foremost front, they are being turned out with rigorous training. The young war eagles are always ready to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors.

A unit commander, addressing reporters who were watching young war eagles in training, said, "Special attack corps members never return. As long as the decisive war lasts and as long as there are planes, special attack planes will continue ramming enemy warcraft." This expressed the limitless strength of the special attack corps. One of the staff officers in the Okinawas said that we could win should we have even a small percentage of the materials possessed by the enemy. The same applies to the decisive war of Japan Proper, only to a greater degree. The time for the enemy's new offensive is approaching quickly. The recently increasing enemy raids against medium and small size cities are preparatory moves for the new offensive. Positive enemy air attacks are likely to increase from now on. The people must strive for increased production and war preparedness in step with the special attack corps.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, July 20

THE ATTITUDE OF INDIAN LEADERS

Yomiuri-Hochi—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of India, said that the abrupt end of the Simla parley should be a matter of congratulation for India and the Indian independence movement. We share the Indian leader's view. At the time of the rupture, Viceroy Wavell said that he is considering new plans. Therefore, it is clear that Britain will resort to further measures to pacify and cajole India.

The cause of the rupture if the Simla Conference was the number of the representatives of the various factions who were to take part in the executive council. It was entirely a technical issue. Herein can we perceive the position in which the Indian people find themselves, their actual power and the degree of their desire for independence. Herein also are found the reason for which we cannot regard the rupture of the parley itself and the prospects of the Indian independence movement in general with optimism.

Jinnah of the Muslim League, whose action served as the direct cause of the parley's rupture, has been known as a puppet of the British. He has betrayed the interests of the Indian people always at crucial moments in Anglo-Indian relations. His attitude has been consistently opposed to the National Congress Party. His present action in smashing the British scheme is a mere gesture. The attitude of Gandhi and Nehru toward British is clumsiness itself. Especially so was Nehru's attitude of coquetry at the time of the rupture of the conference.

It is an undeniable fact that the degradation of the Indian leaders from their daring warlike attitude of 1943 to the present compromising attitude has been influenced by the international situation, that is, they have been influenced by the victory of Britain in Europe and the reversal of the war situation in East Asia. Here, we cannot but feel a responsibility. Our attitude toward the Indian independence movement is based on pity and compassion. We cannot sit still when the 400,000,000 people of India are being exploited by the Britons. India is about to fall again into the snare of British imperialism. We must smash the armed power of Britain and the United States.

Named Sapporo Mayor

Rokuro Uehara, Director-General of the Tokyo Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies, has been appointed Mayor of Sapporo in the Hokkaido by the Sapporo Municipal Assembly. He will succeed Kanichi Misawa, who recently resigned from the post.

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OLD Parr Whisky, one bottle, for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 155, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE stopwatch (German made), for sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 162, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SINGER sewing machine, electric; dinner-set, 93 pcs, new; baby's bath and dressing table; 6 pairs of lady's shoes, high heel, size 36, practically new; one pair of skis; 2 tennis rackets for sale or in exchange for foodstuffs. Please apply House 1240, Karuizawa.

WHISKIES: Suntry, Nikka and Admiral, one bottle each, 12 years old, for sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 160, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition. Also, one standard typewriter (German make), practically new and in good condition. Both for immediate sale.
Apply Box 166, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ANY kind of man's shoes, size 11 mon. Will pay good price.
Box 169, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BEDS, single, either steel or wood, with mattresses, wanted immediately. We will arrange transportation. Please state particulars and prices.
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BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
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CINE-PROJECTOR "Filmo" 16 m.m. in perfect condition. Please state particulars and price.
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IMMEDIATELY wanted: motorcycle, Harley-Davidson or Indian, with side car. Please apply Chubu Nippon Shimbun-sha, 'shomu-ku,' 5 Ginza Nishi 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku. Telephone: Ginza (57) 5355-9.

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RAINCOAT, for man, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make summer suit.
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1945

Falling Back on Blare

An unusual phenomenon in the present conflict is the fact that in almost direct proportion as the Pacific war gets more and more intense, the garrulousness of the American military leaders becomes more and more pronounced. The Okinawa battle, which resulted in an enormous and unlooked-for loss in men and materials, has brought upon these military leaders a severe public censure. Consequent upon the Okinawa battle, therefore, a disconcerted group of American naval leaders met at San Francisco at a conference attended by Navy Secretary Forrestal. Those who came were Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet; Vice-Admiral Spruance, Commander of the Fifth Fleet; Admiral Ingersoll, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, and Vice-Admiral Jacob, Director of the Navy Personnel Affairs Bureau.

At about the same time a change in battle array took place on the Pacific front. Lieutenant-General Stilwell was appointed successor to Lieutenant-General Buckner, Tenth Army Commander killed in action on Okinawa. In the air force, General Carl Spaatz, who has seen action throughout the European war as head of strategic bombing, was made commander of the anti-Japanese air attack units in the Pacific areas. Under Spaatz have been placed Major General Curtis Lemay, Commander of the 20th and 21st Bomber Commands at the Mariana base, and of the 5th and 13th Air Forces in the Philippines, and Lieutenant-General James Doolittle, Commander of the 8th Air Force, who has recently been transferred from Europe to the Pacific.

The set-up bolstered in this manner does not yet quite condone them the losses suffered in recent actions in the eyes of the public at home. With a consummate scrupulousness, therefore, these men are considering their next steps. When such a situation arises, it is the rule of thumb for these men to rely on publicity.

Strange as it may seem that military leaders should resort to such means, it is true that whenever the opportunity is given them, they turn to loquacity to promote their individual interests, allay the fears of the people and stir up fighting morale. Falling into the category of men who resort to these tactics are Admiral Halsey of the Third Fleet, Admiral Marc Mitscher of the Carrier Task Force, and General Henry Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces. Their specialty at the moment seems to be anti-Japanese blustering primarily for home consumption.

General Arnold is the gentleman who recently predicted an American victory in 1946. At a recent press conference he made himself conspicuous by boasting that Japan could be wiped out by air power alone. "We expect American air strength to display maximum power by April, 1946, when we shall be able to pay visits to Japan with 166,000 tons of bombs every month. We are figuring on dropping 2,700,000 tons of bombs within the next one year beginning July, which will be three times as much as we dropped on Germany," he said.

Halsey has made himself notorious as the man who called the Japanese so many monkeys on more than one occasion since Guadalcanal. He is said to be a man of low moral and cultural leanings and is typical of the garrulous hooligan common among American gangsters. In Marc Mitscher we have another braggart. Mitscher had a close call on the Bunker Hill, his flagship-carrier of 27,000 tons, Essex type, which went down when hit by the Imperial Special Attack Air Units. Yet he did not forget his braggadocio upon returning to an American port where he made the statement that the hitting average of the Special Attack Units was but 10 per cent. Doolittle is said to be another star actor on the American propaganda stage.

A brief comparison with the military leaders of Japan may be pertinent. Japan's most popular idol in this respect is the famous Fleet Admiral Togo, a man exemplified for his composure and dignified taciturnity. The issue of a risky order which brought about the brilliant victory on the Japan Sea was a masterful stroke only possible of conception in the mind of a man like Togo. There are numerous other examples, of course.

Why must American military leaders fall back upon publicity stunts? A certain portion of this tendency is attributable to their racial charactertistics and national traits; but for the most part, it must be said that it comes from apprehension of the fickle sentiments which sway the American public.

The tremendous cost of Okinawa tells heavily upon the positions these men occupy in the American war spotlight. The voice of censure against the military is on the rise; and so strong is it that it may greatly affect the people's enthusiasm on the continued prosecution of the war. They are apt to get tired of the war and become nostalgic about pre-war comforts. It is easy to imagine why the military leaders are gravely concerned about such a situation.

Inconsistency that almost borders on the ridiculous characterizes the loud talk of the leaders who return from the fighting fronts. Mitscher swaggers as he points to the alleged inefficacy of the Japanese Special Attack Corps, in spite of the fact that his own ship was sunk by the Corps. American naval authorities have always covered their losses, and so far have managed skilfully to pull the wool over the eyes of the public. Piecemeal disclosure is a popular trick with them. The re-christening of both newly-built and reconstructed ships in the names of their lost predecessors is another favorite trick. The Lexington, Yorktown, Wasp, Princeton, Langley and Ranger are all such carriers.

Above everything, it is indispensable that the American public be kept in the dark concerning the great loss in men and ships. Yet in the final analysis what they are doing at the moment is liable to prove a boomerang as the truth dawns on the American public. It is patent that the existence of mutual distrust between the American military leaders and the general public is a great weakness of America's fighting power. It is the Achilles tendon of the American Colossus.

The Jews After The War

When the time comes to make peace in Europe, the men of many countries will sit around the table of judgment. The eyes of the German delegates will look into the eyes of the Englishmen, Russians, Czechs, Poles, Greeks, Norwegians, Belgians, Frenchmen and Dutchmen. All will be there, all but one: the Jew. For outside the borders of Russia, there will not be enough Jews left in Europe to profit by representation were it given them. They will have been reduced from a minority to a phantom.

There will be no representatives of the 3,000,000 Jews who once lived in Rumania, or of the 900,000 who once lived in Germany, or of the 750,000 who once lived in Hungary, or of the 150,000 who once lived in Czechoslovakia, or of the 400,000 who once lived in France, Holland and Belgium.

Not Hooked

A teacher tells about a little boy whose coat was so difficult to fasten that she went to his assistance. As she tugged at the hook, she said:

"Did your mother hook this coat for you?"

"No," was the astounding reply. "She bought it."

A Year Ago Today

July 21, 1944

An enemy force of about two divisions commenced landings at Akashi Bay and Showa Bay on the western coast of Omiyajima Island. Our Units on the spot, intercepting the enemy, were valiantly engaged in battle.

• • •

Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri defeated Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and was nominated as the Democratic Party's vice-presidential candidate.

THE STORY OF MING-Y

One of China's Oldest and Best Known Novels

III

"Nay! that is not to be thought of. I have never found any evil in the boy, and there are no taverns nor flower-boats nor any places of dissipation in our neighborhood. No doubt Ming-Y has found some amiable youth of his own age with whom to spend his evenings, and only told me a lie for fear that I would not otherwise permit him to leave my residence. I beg that you will say nothing to him until I have sought to discover this mystery; and this very evening I shall send my servant to follow after him, and to watch wither he goes."

Pelou readily assented to this proposal, and promising to visit Tchang the following morning, returned to his home. In the evening, when Ming-Y left the house of Tchang, a servant followed him unabserved at a distance. But on reaching the most obscure portion of the road, the boy disappeared from sight as suddenly as though the earth had swallowed him. After having long sought after him in vain, the domestic returned in great bewilderment to the house, and related what had taken place. Tchang immediately sent messenger to Pelou.

In the meantime, Ming-Yi, entering the chamber of his beloved, was surprised and deeply pained to find her in tears. "Sweetheart," she sobbed, wreathing her arms around his neck, "we are about to be separated forever, because of reasons which I cannot tell you. From the very first I knew this must come to pass. nevertheless it seemed to me for the moment so cruelly sudden a loss, so unexpected a misfortune, that I could not prevent myself from weeping. After this night we shall never see each other again, beloved, and I know that you will not be able to forget me while you live; but I know also that you will become a great scholar, and that honors and riches will be showered upon you, and that some beautiful and loving women will console you for my loss. And now let us speak no more of grief; but let us pass this last evening joyously, so that your recollection of me may not be a painful one, and that you may remember my laughter rather than my tears."

She brushed the bright drops away, and brought wine and music and the melodies of seven silken strings, and would not suffer Ming-Y to speak for one moment of the coming separation. And she sang him an ancient song about the calmness of summer lakes reflecting the blue of heaven only, and the calmness of the heart also, before the clouds of care and of grief and of weariness darken its little world. Soon they forget their sorrow in the joy of song and wine; and those last hours seemed to Ming-Y more celestial than even the hours of their first bliss.

But when the yellow beauty of morning came their sadness returned, and they wept. Once more Sie accompanied her lover to the terrace step; and as she kissed him farewell, she pressed into his hand a parting gift—a little brush-case of agate, wonderfully chiseled, and worthy of the table of a great poet. And they separated forever, shedding many tears.

Still Ming-Y could not believe it was an eternal parting. "No!" he thought, "I shall visit her tomorrow; for I cannot live without her, and I feel assured that she cannot refuse to receive me." Such were the thoughts that filled his mind as he reached the house of Tchang, to find his father and his patron standing on the porch awaiting him. Ere he could speak a word, Pelou demanded: "Son, in what place have you been passing your nights?"

Seeing that his falsehood had been discovered, Ming-Y dared not make any reply, and remained abashed and silent, with bowed head, in the presence of his father. Then Pelou, striking the boy violently with his staff, commanded him to divulge the secret: and at last, partly through fear of his parent, and partly through fear of the law which ordains that "the son refusing to obey his father shall be punished with one hundred blows of the bamboo," Ming-Y faltered out the history of his love.

Tchang changed color at the boy's tale. "Child," exclaimed the High Commissioner, "I have no relative of the name of Ping; I have never heard of the woman you describe; I have never heard even of the house which you speak of. But I know also that you cannot dare to lie to Pelou, your honored father; there is some strange delusion in all this affair."

Then Ming-Y produced the gifts that Sie had given him—the lion of yellow jade, the brush-case of carven agate, also some original compositions made by the beautiful lady herself. The astonishment of Tchang was now shared by Pelou. Both observed that the brush-case of agate and the lion of jade bore the appearance of objects that had lain buried in the earth for centuries, and were of a workmanship beyond the power of living man to imitate; while the compositions proved to be veritable masterpieces of poetry, written in the style of the poets of the Dynasty of Thang.

"Friend Pelou," cried the High Commissioner, "let us immediately accompany the boy to the place where he obtained these miraculous things and apply the testimony of our sense to this mystery; the boy is no doubt telling the truth; yet his story passes my understanding." And all three proceeded toward the place of the habitation of Sie.

But when they had arrived at the shadiest part of the road, where the perfumes were most sweet and the mosses were greenest, and the fruits of the wild peach flushed most pinkly, Ming-Y, gazing through the groves, uttered a cry of dismay. Where the azure-tiled roof had risen against the sky, there was now only the blue emptiness of air; where the greenand-gold facade had been, there was visible only the flickering of leaves under the aureate autumn light; and where the broad terrace had extended, could be discerned only a ruin—a tomb so ancient, so deeply gnawed by moss, that the name graven upon it was no longer decipherable. The home of Sie had disappeared.

Suddenly the High Commissioner smote his forehead with his hand, and turning to Pelou, recited the well-known verse of the ancient poet Tching-Kou:

"Surely the peach-flowers blossom ever the tomb of Sie Thao."

"Friend Pelou," continued Tchang, "the beauty who bewitched your son was no other than she whose tomb stands there in ruin before us! Did she not say she was wedded to Ping Khang? There is no family of that name but Ping-Khang is indeed the name of a broad alley in the city near. There was a dark riddle in all that she said. She called herself Sie of Moun-Hiao: there is no person of that name, there is no street of that name; but the Chinese characters Moun and Hiao, placed together, form the character, 'Kiao.' Listen! The allay Ping-Khang, situated in the street Kiao, was the place where dwelt the great courtesans of the dynasty of Thang! Did she not sing the songs of Kao-pien? And upon the brush-case and the paper-weight she gave your son, are there not characters which read, 'Pure object of art belonging to Kao of the city of Pho-hai?' That city no longer exists; but the memory of Kao-pien remains, for he was governor of the province of Szetchouen, and mighty poet. And when he dwelt in the land of Chou, was not his favorite the beautiful wanton Sie—Sie Thao, unmatched for her grace among all the women of her day. It was he who made her a gift of those manuscripits of songs; it was he who gave her those objects of rare art. Sie-Thao died not as other women die. Her limbs may have crumbled to dust; yet something of her still lives in this deep wood, her Shadow still haunts this shadowy place."

Tchang ceased to speak. A vague fear fell upon the three. The thin mists of the morning made dim the distances of green, and deepened the ghostly beauty of the woods. A faint breeze passed by, leaving a trail of blossom scent—a last oder of dying flowers—thin as that which clings to the silk of a forgotten robe; and as it passed, the trees seemed to whisper across the silence, "Sie-Thao."

Fearing greatly for his son, Pelou sent the lad away at once to the city of Kwang-tchau-fu. And there in after years, Ming-Y obtained high dignities and honors by reason of his talents and his learning; and he married the daughter of an illustrious house, by whom he became the father of sons and daughters famous for their virtues and their accomplishments. Never could he forget Sie-Thao; and yet it is said that he never spoke of her—not even to his children when they begged him to tell them the story of two beautiful objects that always lay upon his writing table; a lion of yellow jade and a brush-case of carven agate.

(End)

Easily Explained

The sergeant major had the reputation of never being at a loss for an answer. A young officer made a bet with a brother officer that in less than 24 hours he would ask the sergeant major a question that would baffle him.

The sergeant major accompanied the officer on his rounds, in the course of which the cook-house was inspected. Pointing to a large copper of water just beginning to boil, the officer said:

'Why does that water boil only round the edges of the copper and not in the center?"

"The water round the edge, sir," replied the veteran, "is for the men on guard, they have their breakfast half an hour before the rest of the company."

Not a Chance

"I wish to exchange this dinner gong for something else."

"Don't you find it useful?"

"Not in my house. My husband and the boys are sitting at the table before I have a chance to strike it."

Impatient

Salesman: "I'm afraid my company won't send this order until you've paid for the last one."

Customer: "Well, cancel it, then. I can't wait all that time."

U.S.S.R.'S PHENOMENAL RISE

Present Position Gained After Herculean Effort

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

III

During the period between 1926 to 1929 the latter period of the New Economic Policy began under the name of the socialization of industry, and a rapid expansion was registered by industries, especially by heavy industries. The total value of the production of the big industries advanced from 10,200,000,000 rubles in 1913, 7,700,000,000 rubles in 1925 to 19,900,000,000 rubles in 1929. The output of heavy industrial manufactures was increased from 5,400,000,000 rubles in pre-war days to 10,900,000,000 rubles in 1929. Of the various manufactures during 1929, those of the means of production constituted 42.4 per cent as compared with 33.3 per cent in 1913, showing a big advance in the meantime. It was the production of machine tools that made the greatest advance among the various heavy industries. This industry was trebled since pre-war days. Its percentage of 6.8 per cent in 1913 was expanded to 11.2 per cent in 1929. The output of iron manufacturing which was 4,021,000 tons in 1925 was trebled in 1929. The output of steel manufacturing advanced from 1,868,000 tons in 1925 to 4,854,000 tons in 1929 or increased by 260 per cent. Coal production in 1927 attained the same level in 1913, namely, 290,000,000 tons and was increased to 401,000,000 tons in 1929, showing an increase of 40 per cent.

In the same year the output of chemicals and medicines was expanded by 250 per cent over that of the previous year. Despite these industrial improvements, Soviet Russia still remained an agricultural nation internationally and could not liquidate its semi-colonial character.

Results of the Five-Year Plan

The primary and secondary objects of the five-year industrial plan of Soviet Russia were the communistic reorganization of Soviet agriculture and the self-sufficient supply of its manufactures.

In its industrial field, the Soviet Union attempted to overcome the industrial control of the advanced nations by means of its first and five-year plans.

For this purpose the greatest part of its energy was poured into the development of her heavy industries. The total heavy industrial fixed resources of the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1930 were estimated at 6,818,000,000 rubles and from that year to 1934 the total of 3,511,000,000 rubles of investment was made and thus the figure was increased by five times. In 1930 the total productive output of large-scale industries was valued at 27,000,000,000 rubles and of this amount the total production of heavy industries was valued at 14,300,000,000 rubles. In 1934 the output of large-scale industries was estimated at 50,600,000,000 rubles and, of this, that of the heavy industries was put at 29,600,000,000 rubles. Of the various heavy industries, the greatest speed of development was shown by the electrical power equipment industry and the machinery industry, the former making an expansion of 251.1 per cent in the amount of electric power supply and the latter having trebled its production during the period in both cases between 1930 and 1934. Of the various machines manufactured, the outstanding articles were automobiles and tractors. About 94.6 per cent of these articles were new models created after 1930. This is followed by the machine tools whose new models constituted 85.5 per cent.

As the result of all these heavy industries, the Soviet Union became almost self-sufficient in the domestic supply of automobiles and tractors as well as various farm implements and machines. Whereas she depended on foreign supplies of these articles to the extent of 30 per cent in the two years of 1927 and 1928, the percentage dwindled to 12.5 per cent in 1932.

Although the Soviet Union attained roughly her self-sufficient supply of heavy machines, she was still unable to manufacture machinery of great precision; nor was she able to acquire such technique. While she succeeded in installing machines, she faced the problem of improving the quality of her technicians. Thus, the Stakanoff movement was commenced. This movement was passed over to the present wartime increased production movement and has proved a great success ever since.

The five-year industrial plan of the Soviet Union had its third object in the establishment of a high degree defense State even before the present war. Needless to state, the five year plan included not only the construction of peace industries but also those economic policies which were intended to make the Soviet Union one of the greatest military Powers of the world from a socialistic standpoint. In 1939 the defense expenditure came to supersede the social cultural expenditure in amount and in 1940 it caught up to even the national economy expenditure which had hitherto been the greatest budgetary item of the Soviet Union.

In the third five-year plan to be effected between 1938 and 1942, a vast budgetary estimate of 192,000,000,000 rubles was included and efforts were made for the creation of a high-degree national defense State. As the result of this economic plan, the entire industries made a vast expansion and the productive output of such industries as coal, electric power, petroleum, iron and steel, general machinery, tractor manufacturing, combine, etc. came to surpass those of Britain and France.

With such an economic condition did the Soviet Union enter the present world war.

Ural Industrial Base

In the first year of the war the Soviet Union lost the Ukraine which is her industrial base while the munitions industries in both the Leningrad and Moscow districts became paralyzed. By this blow the Soviet Union lost much of her productive power.

Moreover, through the loss of these districts, the Soviet Union also lost the Donbas coal field with deposits of 50,000,000,000 tons, many iron producing districts, manganese producing districts, Ukraine's granary producing 60 per cent of the entire provisions of the Soviet Union and others.

However, the fighting strength of the Soviet Union never declined. The world then began to direct its attention to the new industrial base established in the Ural district.

The territorial distribution of industry as inherited from Czarist Russia by the Soviet Union was highly unbalanced and unnatural. Russian industry had been concentrated on the central industrial district with both Leningrad and Moscow as the center and also in the Ukraine. About 50 per cent and 20 per cent of the entire industrial output were produced in the central industrial district and in the Ukraine, respectively; the industrial output east of the Urals was less than 10 per cent. To be more concrete, the output of the Ural district was 4.7 per cent, that of Siberia was 2.4 per cent and that of Turkestan was only 1.8 per cent. This unbalanced distribution had not yet been improved by 1927 when the percentage of the central industrial district was still 57 per cent, and that of the Ural and other districts combined was only 6.8 per cent.

This unbalanced industrial distribution came to be corrected by the third five-year industrial plan which began in 1927 by which time the shifting of the industrial plants to the east of the Ural Mountains from the standpoint of defense was carried out with much vigor and just before the war with Germany between 30-40 per cent of Soviet industry seems to have already been removed to the east of the Ural Mountains.

While the truth of this announcement is difficult to verify, there must be considerable truth in it since it has been stated that the population of the city of Sverdlovsk was increased from 450,000 before the war to 1,000,000 after the war commenced and that the production of weapons and ammunition in the Ural district was doubled during 1942. The entire industrial output of the same district was trebled in the course of the war and some of the industries were expanded as much as seven and a half times. Especially a great rate of expansion was shown by both the machine tool industry and the metallic industry of the Ural district, both production constituting about 70 per cent of the entire industrial production of the Soviet Union during 1942, showing an increase of between 30 and 40 per cent over the figures of the previous year. Great efforts were also made in the metallurgical industry and the establishment of furnaces was carried on a large scale and with much speed. In December last year the Number 5 furnace of Magnitogorsk was completed with a daily capacity of 1,400 tons and it has been operating since that time.

While it is doubtful to what extent one may place credence to these reports, the fact remains that the district east of the Ural Mountains possesses full qualifications from the standpoint of the resources it has at its command. Coal is the only essential material which is not found in that district but it can be brought from western Siberia.

As to petroleum, the Soviet Union has been constructing a second Baku oil field to replace the old oil field. In her third five-year plan, the Soviet Union included the construction of a second Baku oil field in the Volga-Ural new petroleum belt, while efforts were also directed towards the development of oil fields in Siberia, Far Eastern Ukraine, Central Asia and the Kazak Republic. It is said that the Soviets secured 6,000,000 tons of oil or 25 per cent of her total oil production from these districts during 1938.

As has been noted, coal is very scarce in the Ural district but there are rich fields in the Kuzbas and Karaganda districts.

In Kazafustan there are found copper mines which are capable of producing more than 60 per cent of the entire Soviet copper production in addition to the deposits of compound metal and rare metal ores.

So long as the Ural district is qualified in respect to natural resources it has at its command, it has a promising future no matter to what extent the removal of the Soviet industry to that district has been actually carried out.

(End)

JAMES BYRNES

Details of Career of New U.S. State Secretary

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

James Byrnes, the newly appointed American Secretary of State was born in South Carolina on May 2, 1874. He is 71 years old. Due to domestic circumstances, he left school when he was but 14 years old and entered the world as an office boy in the same year. Then his self-made career commenced. After studying by himself, he became a clerk in a court at the age of 21. In 1903 he was admitted to the bar and established his own law office.

In 1910 he ran as a candidate for the House of Representatives in the Federal Government and was elected from his native State of South Carolina. This proved the beginning of his political career. Until 1924 he continued to occupy his seat in the Lower House having been elected six consecutive times. It was during the First World War that he met Franklin Roosevelt who was then undersecretary of the Navy and cooperated with him in political affairs. It was at this time that his close relations with the late President Roosevelt were established.

In 1925, Byrnes resigned his seat in the House of Representatives and practiced law, but in 1931 he was elected to the Senate from his State and made a comeback in political circles at Washington. Because of his old acquaintanceship with Roosevelt he was considered as one of Roosevelt's closest Senatorial friends. However, he represented the vast interests of the Southern States and at times opposed Roosevelt's domestic policies.

Was Appointed Justice

In 1940, President Roosevelt appointed him a Justice of the United States Supreme Court and since that time he became one of the late President's closest political advisers. In this judicial position Byrnes remained for but 15 months at the end of which in 1941 he became the Director of the United States Economic Stabilization Board. In this new position Byrnes endeavored to harmonize the domestic economic organization of the United States with the then prevailing wartime conditions for a period of two years. When in May, 1943, the Wartime Mobilization Administration was established as part of the wartime structure of the United States he assumed its directorship which was considered as the most important post next only to the Presidency.

In this new capacity, Byrnes led the movement to adjust the domestic structure of the nation and to strengthen wartime mobilization. At that time a strained condition prevailed in the United States due to the great progress in the production of the nation's munitions industries, on the one hand, and also to the growing intensity of the mobilization of personal resources, on the other; and there was a potent possibility of an internal crisis in the wartime organization of America, once a mistaken step was taken by the Roosevelt Administration. America was thus constrained to reorganize her domestic structure efficiently and speedily, particularly in respect to her economic structure. It was under such a condition of national emergency that the War Mobilization Administration was created, and as the director of this important organ Byrnes made considerable success. It was through his achievements in this capacity in which he succeeded fully in dealing with the domestic problems of the nation that his political ability came to be generally recognized in American political circles.

Remained at Post

In October, 1944, the reconversion of American munitions production became a concrete issue and the Wartime Mobilization Administration was reorganized into an organ called, "The Wartime Mobilization and Reconversion Board." It was at this time that Byrnes expressed his desire to quit his post. His desire to resign was not due to his clash of views with Roosevelt, as is believed by some, but to his realization that since American munitions production had entered the period of reconversion, his duty had ended. On that occasion, however, Byrnes had to waive his desire to leave due to Roosevelt's advice to remain in his post.

It was on April 2, this year that Byrnes actually resigned his post. At that time Germany had not yet capitulated but he gave as his reason for resigning the fact that the European War was practically over. By that time his role in the Roosevelt Administration was far more important than the head of the organ he was directing, for he played such an important part that he was generally referred to by the American press as "the assistant President." He attended the Crimea Conference in the first part of the current year as Roosevelt's adviser.

Great was the effect of the passing of Roosevelt on Byrnes' political career, but he has been a close friend also of President Truman. This is one reason why Byrnes continues as an adviser to the President even after the passing of Roosevelt. Although James Byrnes is an experienced man in the domestic politics of his country, he is a novice in diplomatic affairs and his hand will be full with many issues now facing the United Nations in Europe and elsewhere.

A FEUDAL LORD

By KANZO UCHIMURA

II

Two years after his instalment to the office, he made his first entrance to his own territory of Yonesawa. It was in late autumn, when Nature lent sadness to the state of things already sad enough in themselves. As the procession passed by villages after villages, deserted, neglected, and depopulated, the sensitive heart of the young chief was deeply touched with the sights before him. It was then that his attendants observed him in his norimono diligently engaged in blowing at a charcoal fire in a little hibachi before him. "We can serve of your Lordship with good fire," said one of them. "Not now," Yozan replied: "I am now learning a great lesson. What it is I will tell you afterward." In a hotel where the procession stopped for the night, the chief called his attendants together, and explained to them a new and valuable lesson he had learnt that afternoon. He said: "As despair took hold of me, as I witnessed with my own eyes my people's miseries, my attention was called to a little charcoal fire before me, that was on the point of going out. I slowly took it up, and by blowing at it gently and patiently, I succeeded in resuscitating it—to my very great satisfaction. 'May I not be able in the same way to resuscitate the land and the people that are under my care?' This I said to myself, and hope revived within me."

The Administrative Reforms

Men are natural enemies of changes, in Japan as elsewhere. Young Yozan must effect changes: else salvation was impossible. But changes in others must begin with changes in one's own self. Naturally, finance was the first question to be settled. Only by the utmost frugality could it be restored to anything like order and credit. The chief himself would curtail his family expense of 1,050 pieces of gold to 209 pieces. He would keep only nine maids in his household instead of fifty as before; would wear nothing but cotton stuff, and would eat no more than soup and one dish at a meal. His subjects were to be likewise economical, but not in the proportion he himself would be. The annual allowances were reduced one-half; and the savings thus realized were to be used to liquidate the accumulated debt of the clan. This state of things must continue for sixteen years before the clan could be free from its pressing obligations! This is, however, only the negative aspect of the finance reform.

"The people's happiness is the ruler's wealth." "As well expect an eggplant fruit from a cucumber vine as to look for wealth from misgoverned people." And no good government is possible without right men in right places. And men he would have by all means, though the hereditary nature of the feudal government was against his democratic idea of "a man according to his abilities." Out of his impoverished treasury he paid very liberally to men of ability, and these he placed over his people in three distinct capacities. First, there were the governor and his sub-officers who were general supervisors, "fathers and mothers of the people," taking upon themselves all the duties of the general administrative affairs of the little state. To these one of Yozan's injunctions read as follows:

"The child has no knowledge of its own; but she who mothers it understands its needs and ministers thereto, because she does this from her sincere heart. Sincerity begets love, and love begets knowledge. Only be sincere, and nothing is unattainable. As is the mother to her child, so must the officer be to his people. If but the heart that loves the people lies in you, you need not lament the lack of wisdom in you."

The second class of his officers were a kind of itinerant preachers who were to teach the people in morals and ceremonies, "Of filial piety, of pity toward widows and orphans, of matters of marriage, of decency in clothing, of foods and ways of eating, of funeral services, of house repairs, etc." The whole territory was divided into twelve districts (dioceses) for this purpose, each with a presiding teacher (lay-bishop) over it. These bishops were to meet twice a year for mutual conference, and to make occasional reports to the chief of the progress of their work among the people.

(To Be Continued)

He Said It!

Kind Gentleman (to small newspaper boy): "Don't you feel cold, sonny?"

Boy: "Oh, no, sir. Selling papers keeps up the circulation."